## Approved For Release 2001/03/07? CIA-RDP91-00

As British influence in Africa declined, so did British secret ser sending hundreds of agents to African capitals like Accra, Lag to buttress "sensitive" states against communism and protect E. H. Cookridge continues his exclusive series on the CIA

HE adventurous operations often bordering on the bizarre which the Central Intelligence Agency pursued in many parts of the world are usually ascribed to one man: Allen Dulles. They culminated in the abortive invasion of Cuba in 1961. When Dulles departed from the directorship of CIA after the Bay of Pigs debacle, he certainly left an indelible stamp of his influence as the architect of the mighty CIA edifice and its worldwide ramifications.

The policy of his successors has, however, been no less forceful. CIA activities under its present director, Richard McGarrain Helms, may appear less aggressive because they are being conducted with greater caution and less publicity, and because they have been adroitly adjusted to the changing climate in international politics. In the past CIA gained notoriety by promoting revolutions in Latin American banana republics, and supporting anti-communist regimes in South-East Asia. Its operations in Africa were more skilfully camouflaged. For many years they had been on a limited scale because the CIA had relied on the British secret service to provide intelligence from an area where the British had unsurpassed experience and long-established sources of information. But with the emergence of the many African independent countries, the wave of "anti-colonialist" emotions, and the growing in-Chinese "advisers", British influence declined. Washington forcefully filtration of Africa by Soviet and stepped, through CIA, into the breach, with the avowed aim of containing communist expansion.

Financial investments in new industrial and mining enterprises, and lavish economic aid to the emerging governments of the "underdeveloped" countries, paved the road for the influx of hundreds of CIA agents. Some combined their intelligence assignments with genuine jobs as technical, agricultural and scientific advisers.

The British Government - particularly after the Labour Party had come to power in 1964 - withdrew most of their SIS and MI5 officials from African capitals, though some remained, at the request of the new had already gained his spurs in East in Guardian with a rulers, to organ Approved heorn Release 2001/03/01/21 CVA-BID is in Contraction with a rulers, to organ Approved heorn Release 2001/03/01/21 CVA-BID is in Contraction with a rulers, to organ Approved heorn Release 2001/03/01/21 telligence and security services. CIA



A bloodless coup in Uganda in January last y and installed Major-General Idi Amin as milit a section of his troops). How far was the C

protest in Santa Domingo. A pro-rebel poster attacks American intervennon



men began hurriedly to establish their "stations" in Accra, Lagos, Nairobia/ Kampala, Dar-es-Salaam, Lusaka, the "sensitive areas" in danger of slipping under communist sway.

By the mid-1960s several senior CIA officials, such as Thomas J. Gunning and Edward Foy, both former U.S. Army Intelligence officers, were firmly established at Accra. They were later joined by William B. Edmondson, who

attractive, motherly woman, whom no one would have suspected of hav-

ing served for many years as a skilful FBI agent before joining CIA and being employed at Addis Ababa, Nairobi, and Dar-es-Salaam, acquiring fluency in Swahili. By 1965 the Accra CIA Station had two-score active operators, distributing largesse among President Nkrumah's secret adversaries.

The Americans had every intention of helping Ghana's economy by build-

ing hydro-electric power for the

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